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James B. Krause.

GRAND MASTER, 1918-1919.

FREEMASONRY

IN PENNSYLVANIA

1727-1907

AS SHOWN BY THE RECORDS OF

LODGE NO. 2, F. AND A. M.

OF PHILADELPHIA

FROM THE YEAR A. L. 5757, A. D. 1757

COMPILED FROM ORIGINAL SOURCES

BY

NORRIS S. BARRATT

PAST MASTER LODGE No. 2

JULIUS F. SACHSE

PAST MASTER LODGE No. 91

VOLUME III

1813—1855

PHILADELPHIA

1919

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Brethren:—

Permission is, hereby, granted for the publication of Volume No. 3, of the History of Freemasonry in Pennsylvania, as shown by the Records of Lodge No. 2, and Documents in the Archives of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, compiled from original sources by Brothers Norris S. Barratt and Julius F. Sachse.

Care and Industry are shown in the preparation of this History. It is a valuable contribution to the Masonic literature of Pennsylvania.

Truly yours and fraternally,

James B. Krause.
Grand Master.

MARCH 12, 1919.

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PREFACE.

VOLUME One covers from 1727 to St. John's Day, 1781, and gives the beginning of Freemasonry in Pennsylvania as shown by the records of Lodge No. 2 as well as the services of our brethren in the Revolutionary War, having the great distinction of 16 Colonels, 10 Majors and 28 Captains, all members of Lodge No. 2 in the Continental Army, who all saw actual service and helped to obtain American Independence. That this patriotic spirit still animates the craft is shown by the statistics of this great world war. The State of Pennsylvania has one hundred and thirty-six thousand Master Masons in the Fraternity and has contributed over ten thousand of them to the Service of the United States. These brethren have left their usual vocations to serve their country. Some are in foreign lands, others are preparing to enter the branches of the Service to which they have been ordered. Wherever they have gone and whatever service they have performed we know they have done it loyally and well, and that the lessons taught in the various degrees will sustain and comfort them. Every power of our Organization and every force of our influence were marshalled at this critical period to serve mankind and to labor devotedly for its true welfare.

The Fraternity has always served our country and its members have been ready to devote their time, energies and lives to the cause of Liberty, for which our flag stands.

Volume Second contains the Masonic History of Pennsylvania from 1781 to December, 1813, and this present volume, the third, is from 1813 to 1855, commencing with the War of 1812, the importance of which is not generally understood until it is realized that by it the United States obtained the rights for which the Revolution was fought. One of the cardinal principles of Freemasonry is loyalty to government and obedience to law and constituted authority, hence the anti-Masonic craze or Morgan excitement, as it was called, which existed 1826–1840, was uncalled for. The facts which are accurately given in the text of this volume show Lodge No. 2 under its Master in 1837–38–39, William Cummings, with the assistance of Brother John Thomson of Lodge No. 51, afterwards Grand Master, came together from time to time while the storm was at its highest, although there was a resolution upon the Secretary's desk to surrender its warrant, which finally was defeated. And it also plainly appears that the politicians of the anti-Masonic movement used false statements to poison the public mind and create a popular delusion to obtain votes for their cause and array the unthinking and misinformed against the Fraternity.

DeWitt Clinton was a candidate for governor. At that period he held all the important official stations in Masonry: R. W. Grand Master of New York, Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States, and Grand Master of the General Encampment of the Knights Templar

of the United States. It is stated a paper published in New York, called the *National Union,* was started for the sole purpose of helping his election as governor. The editor was Samuel H. Jenks, of Nantucket, Mass., who was Deputy Grand Master in 1825. On October 30, 1824, he printed the following notice:

"*Brethren*: Your former Grand Master is now a candidate for the support of the 'free and accepted.' De Witt Clinton, if there be any virtue in the cardinal principles of your faith, will receive your undivided suffrage for governor. It is in periods of trial, like the present, that the wisdom of Freemasonry has been exercised, its strength tested, and its beauty displayed. Amidst the dark ages of past time, the great lights of our Order, though often obscured, have never been extinguished. Shall they now be eclipsed by the 'introduction of strangers among the workmen?' Will you suffer the political edifice to be 'daubed with untempered mortar?' No, surely! The architect of your internal prosperity is before you. Enter warmly into the cause of your Brother—pass onward to the ballot boxes with the tokens of your zeal and fidelity—and by your united votes contribute to raise the state to that exalted rank to which she is so justly entitled.

(Signed),

"The Widow's Son."

This political appeal was grossly improper. It ought not to have been made, as it is contrary to Masonic principles, and we regret and deplore the fact it was done, but Brother Clinton was elected governor of New York in 1824 and was still in office in 1826 when Morgan disappeared.

The anti-Masonic Party in the United States had about 340,000 voters in all. In Maine it had about one thousand votes. Vermont was anti-Masonic and the only state carried by the party.

Pennsylvania, to her discredit, held an anti-Masonic Convention September 11, 1830, and adopted a report of a committee that Morgan was foully murdered and demanded our Fraternity should be suppressed. The report gave the following reasons for the recommendation:

"To this government Freemasonry is wholly opposed. It requires unresisting submission to its own authority, in contempt of public opinion, the claims of conscience, and the rights of private judgment.

"The means of overthrowing Freemasonry cannot be found in any, or in all, of our executive authorities. They cannot be found in our judicial establishments.

"The only adequate corrective of Freemasonry—that prolific source of the worst abuses—is to be found in the right of election, and to this we must resort.

"Freemasonry ought to be abolished. It should certainly be so abolished as to prevent its restoration. No means of doing this can be conceived so competent as those furnished by the ballot boxes."

It was a most bitter fight, particularly because it had some foolish Presbyterian and Methodist ministers in it, misled by false statements but right and truth prevailed, as it always will in the end, which began in 1836, when the anti-Masonic Party held its last national convention. They called themselves the Christian Party in politics, and while they heard the truth refused to accept it, and as those kind of men always use every instrument at hand at their inspiration the Presbyterian Church responded in January, 1827, in Pittsburgh by the passage of a resolution condemning our Fraternity as unfit for professing Christians. They even went so far as to require its members to renounce Masonry, in which Rev. Ezra Stiles Ely, the pastor of the Seventh Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, was a leader. It is the one blot on his other-

wise distinguished career. The more difficult for us to understand now from the fact that in 1836 Rev. John Chambers, the most prominent and distinguished Presbyterian clergyman of Philadelphia, became Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, which position he occupied until 1874. The Congregationalists in New England also joined them, and that stampeded the Methodists, who lost their heads also, and the General Conference in 1823 not only prohibited their ministers becoming Masons, but did all in its power to aid the anti-Masonic Party. The Baptist Church could not be fooled and exercised better judgment than the Presbyterians, Congregationalists and Methodists.

To the virulent abuse the Fraternity, conscious of its innocence, made no reply, but in 1831 Brother Charles W. Moore, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, prepared the following, which states the position of the Fraternity so accurately we cannot refrain from quoting it. It reflects great credit upon him and we venture to suggest the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts should by appropriate action inform the craft of its everlasting debt to Brother Moore because at that period it required moral courage to do and say what he did:

"WHEREAS, it has been frequently asserted and published to the world that in the several degrees of FREEMASONRY, as they are enforced in the United States, the candidate, in his initiation and subsequent advancement, binds himself by oath to sustain his Masonic brethren in acts which are at variance with the fundamental principles of morality and incompatible with his duty as a good and faithful citizen, in justice therefore to themselves, and with a view to establish TRUTH and expose IMPOSITION, the undersigned, many of us the recipients of every degree of Freemasonry known and

acknowledged in this country, do most SOLEMNLY DENY the existence of any such obligations in the MASONIC INSTITUTION, so far as our knowledge respectively extends. And we as SOLEMNLY AVER that no person is admitted to the Institution without first being made acquainted with the nature of the obligations which he will be required to incur and assume.

"FREEMASONRY secures its members in the freedom of thought and of speech, and permits each and everyone to act according to the dictates of his own conscience in matters of religion, and of his personal preferences in matters of politics; it neither knows, nor does it assume to inflict upon its erring members, however wide may be their aberration from duty, and penalties or punishments other than those of ADMONITION, SUSPENSION and EXPULSION.

"The obligations of the Institution require of its members a strict obedience to the laws of God and man. So far from being bound by any engagements inconsistent with the happiness and prosperity of the nation, every citizen who becomes a Mason is doubly bound to be true to his GOD, to his COUNTRY, and to his FELLOWMAN.

"In the language of the Ancient Constitutions of the Order, which are printed and open for public inspection, and which are used as text books in all the lodges, he is required to keep and obey the MORAL LAW; to be a quiet and peaceful citizen, true to his government and just to his country.

"MASONRY disdains the making of proselytes; she opens the portals of her asylum to those who seek admission with the recommendation of a character unspotted by immorality and vice. She simply requires of the candidate his assent to one great, fundamental, religious truth—THE EXISTENCE AND PROVIDENCE OF GOD; and a practical acknowledgment of those infallible doctrines for the government of life which are written by the finger of God on the heart of man.

"ENTERTAINING such sentiments, as MASONS, as CITIZENS, as CHRISTIANS, and as MORAL MEN, and deeply impressed with the conviction that the MASONIC INSTITUTION has been, and may continue to be, productive of great good to their fellowmen; and having 'received the laws of the society, and its accumulated funds, in sacred trust for charitable uses,' the undersigned can neither renounce nor abandon it.

"We most cordially unite with our Brethren of Salem and vicinity in the declaration and hope that, 'should the people of this country become so infatuated as to deprive Masons of their civil rights, in

violation of their written constitutions, and the wholesome spirit of just laws and free governments, a vast majority of the Fraternity will still remain firm, confiding in God, and the rectitude of their intentions for consolation, under the trials to which they may be exposed."

Thurlow Weed, of New York, and Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, were the master minds who guided the anti-Masonic Party, but it has reflected no credit on them, and posterity knows their claims and charges were false and untrue, and regards their conduct in this respect as unworthy of them and a blot upon their memory—and reputatious.

Another matter treated of in this Volume is the Masonic career of our Brother Stephen Girard. The evidence and original records have been carefully gathered by Bro. Julius F. Sachse and examined and considered by us both, and it tends to show:

1. Stephen Girard was made a Mason on January 28, 1788, in Union Blue Lodge, No. 8, Charleston, South Carolina.

2. He never affiliated with any Lodge in Pennsylvania and therefore was not a Pennsylvania Mason (p. 241).

3. Stephen Girard was buried December 31, 1831, in the ground adjoining the German Holy Trinity Roman Catholic Church, northwest corner Sixth and Spruce streets.

4. When the main building of Girard College was about completed the commissioners of the Girard estate and the city authorities made arrangement for his disinterment. This was in December, 1850. The Fraternity had nothing to do with the removal.

5. The anti-Masonic days had just passed and some of the heirs of Girard objected and asked the court for an injunc-

tion to prevent the removal of the remains, and the matter was heard and decided September 30, 1851, by Judges King, Parsons and Kelly, Judge King suggesting that the applicants had better permit the city to proceed with the ceremonies and place the body in the sarcophagus at the Girard College, and this was done September 30 with appropriate ceremonies by the Grand Lodge and Subordinate Lodge, as shown on page 389. And since this time our Brother Girard has peacefully slept in the main building of the college which he founded and where we hope he will remain until the last trump shall sound on Resurrection Morn.

His memory is cherished by his brethren and the Masonic Fund, which bears the name of Stephen Girard Charity Fund, has done untold good to the recipients. The fund itself now amounts to $90,050 and $3,750 was distributed by the stewards in the year 1918 to those entitled to receive it.

Thomas Stanley Garrett

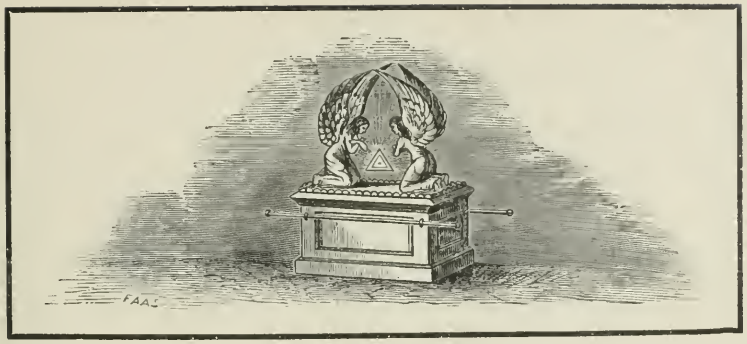
Past Master Lodge No. 2,

Julius F. Sachse

Past Master Lodge No. 91,

Curator and Librarian of Grand Lodge, Compilers.

Oct. 2, 1918.



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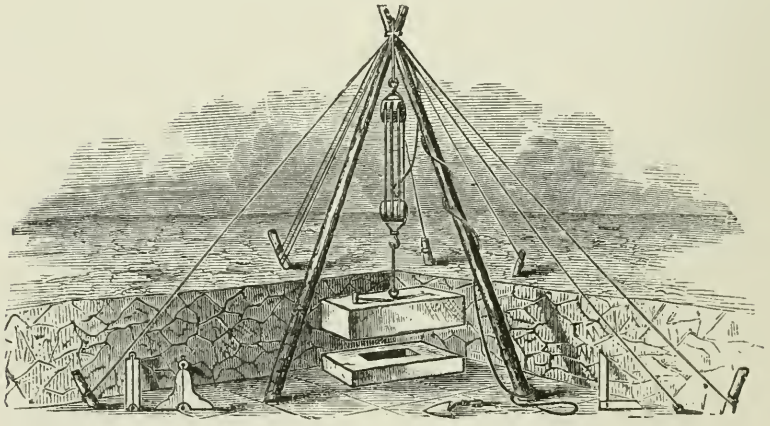

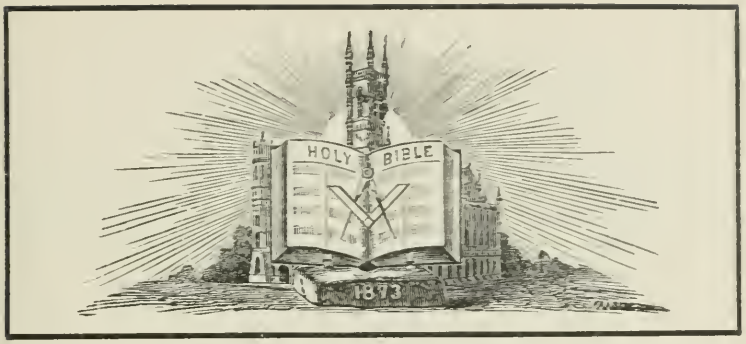

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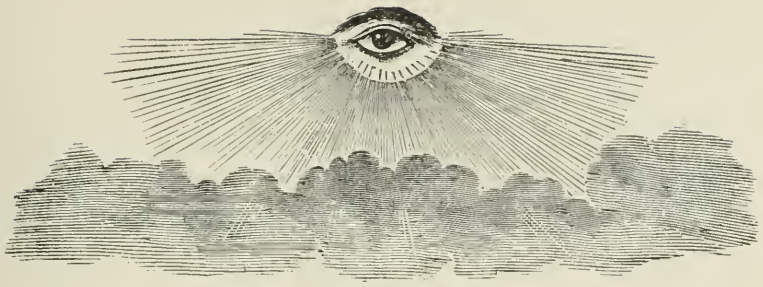
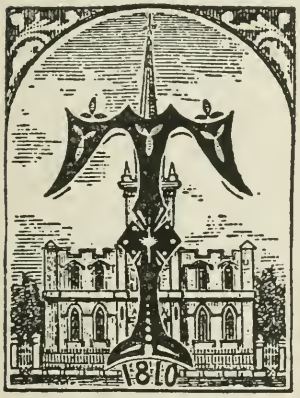


Freemasonry in Pennsylvania

1730—1907

CHAPTER XXII

The Masonic Hall in Chestnut Street, 1814–1819



THE Second Volume of our History of "Freemasonry 1727–1907, as shown by the records of Lodge No. 2, F. & A. M.," closes with the year 1813, a period in which civil and political conditions both state and national were more or less unsettled, which naturally had its reflex more or less upon our fraternity.

It has been stated that the year 1814 was one of the most exciting periods in the History of Philadelphia, if not of the United States of America. The War with Great Britain had centered upon our shores, the Delaware and Chesapeake were blockaded by the enemy, and the foe landed upon our shores; the British under Ross

defeated the Americans at Bladensburg, entered Washington the next day ruthlessly burned the Capitol and destroyed all the other public buildings.

"DECLARATION

"OF THE MEMBERS

"OF THE

"*Washington Benevolent Society of*

"*Pennsylvania.*

"WE, and each of us, do hereby declare, that "we are firmly attached to the Constitution "of the United States and to that of Pennsylvania; to the principles of a free Republican Government, and to those which "regulated the publick conduct of GEORGE "WASHINGTON; that we will, each of us, to "the best of our abilities, and so far as may "be consistent with our religious principles, respectively, preserve the rights "and liberty of our Country against all "foreign and domestick violence, fraud, "and usurpation; and that as members of "the

"*Washington Benevolent Society,*

"we will, in all things comply with its "regulations, support its principles, and "enforce its views."

PRINCIPLES OF THE WASHINGTON BENEVOLENCE SOCIETY, FROM AN OLD HAND BILL IN THE LIBRARY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

These outrages revived revolutionary zeal, and inspired the National Government with a new spirit and united the people of the Middle States for a more aggressive war, while the eastern states resisted the embargo, and took little interest in driving the foreign foe from our shores.

Among the most loyal organizations in our community was the Washington Benevolent Society, which was closely allied to our Grand Lodge; Patriotic Banquets were given by the Benevolent Society, February 22nd and July 4, in the Masonic Hall on Chestnut Street, when patriotic addresses were made and toasts drank.

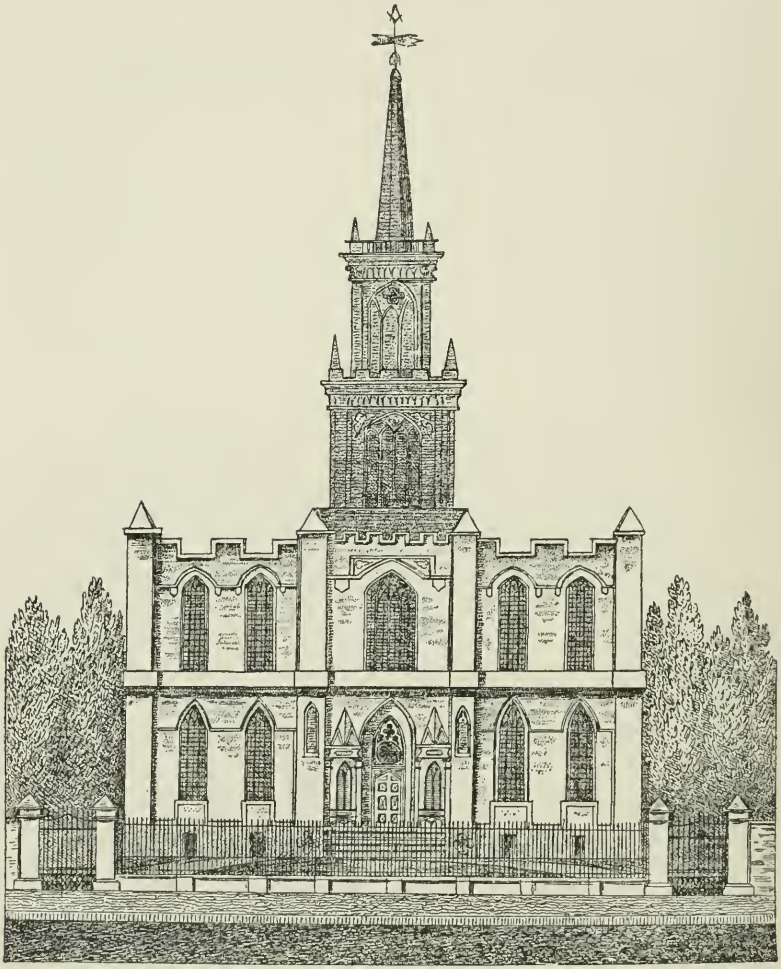
The large banquet hall in the Chestnut Street Hall at that time was the favorite place for all social and patriotic functions.

One of the most important of these functions at this time was, when the native Germans, Hollanders and Switzers celebrated Napoleon's defeat in the battle at Leipzig, by a grand dinner at the Masonic Hall, February 24, 1814.

A copy of this program, printed by Conrad Zentler, the german printer, Second Street near Race, is still extant, containing the toasts, speeches, music and cantata, composed for the occasion by L. F. Bernhardt, also the patriotic address by Christian L. Mannhardt. The title of this pamphlet reads:

"Short account of the festival celebration and Banquet by Germans, Hollanders and Swiss in the Freemason's Hall in Philadelphia, February 24, 1814."

The first stated meeting of Lodge No. 2, in the year 1814, was held January 10; that the year did not open auspiciously for the fraternity is shown by the Minutes of the Lodge.



Masonic Hall, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, 1811–1819.

January 10, 1814.—Stated Lodge. Present 27 members & 7 Visitors.

Edw[d] Shelmendine,	W. M.
Jos. Douglass,	S. W.
Wm. Ruff,	J. W.
F. Nice,	S. D.

Applications to withdraw were received from Brs. Marshal and Wallington.

Resolved that Lodge No. 2, relinquish all further claim to an extra Room in the Hall.

A Committee was appointed consisting of W. M. Treas[r] & Sec'y who shall have full power to collect or remit all Dues of Delinquent Members. The Committee appointed to examine the account of Jos. Burden Treas[r] No. 2, Report that we find them correct that there remain a ballance in his hands of twenty-dollars & thirty-five cents in favor of No. 2.

The Tylers bill of $5.50 cents & Stewarts of 12.57 cents were ordered to be paid.

Dues collected $90.

February 14, 1814.—Stated Lodge. Present 21 members & 1 Visitor.

Edward Shelmendine,	W. M.
Ruff,	S. W.
F. Nice,	J. W.
J. Nice,	S. D.

A Petition was read from Isaac H. Griffith praying to be Initiated into the Mysteries of Free Masonry &

Whereupon Brs. Douglass, Ruff & Ferron were a committee to inquire into his Character. A Petition to withdraw was reced. from Jno. Graves & order to lay over.

A petition for to withdraw was read from Jno. Stineman & ordered to lay over.

The following resolution was presented by Bro. O'Brien:

Whereas: the funds of this Lodge are, at present, inadequate to pay our dues and rent to the Grand Lodge, and to afford relief to our distressed brethren;

Therefore Resolved: That from henceforward each and every brother, who has been a member of this Lodge for one year, or more, may have the privilege of commuting his contribution as a member, by paying Thirty-Dollars in addition to his dues up to the time he avails himself of this resolution, which sum shall be considered as payment of dues in full during life, the brother so paying to be subject to the by-laws now in force, or which may hereafter be adopted, in every respect except the payment of dues. All commutations thus received (after paying the Grand Lodge dues and rent up to St. John's Day, last) to be invested in some public stock —the interest arising thereon to be applied towards the payment of Grand Lodge dues, rent, and other necessary Lodge expenses.

(The above presented and read in Lodge No. 2, Feb-

ruary 14, 1814, and to be finally disposed of in said Lodge, stated meeting, 9th May, 1814.)

Which agreeably to the Bye Laws must lay over two stated nights of meeting.

Bro. Carr & Shelmindine applied to be recommended to Arch No. 3, which was granted.

March 14, 1814.—Stated Lodge. Present 23 members & 7 Visitors.

Bro. Shelmendine,	W. M.
F. Nice,	S. W.
J. Ruff,	J. W.
J. Nice,	S. D.
Busman,	J. D.
Coxe,	M.C.

An Entered apprentice Lodge was opened at 1/2 past Six-O'clock in Antient form when the Minutes of the proceedings Evenings were read & approved of.

The Committee appointed to enquire into the Character of Isaac H. Griffith reported favorably, whereupon he was ballotted for & unanimously elected. The Candidate being in waiting was introduced agreeably to Antient form, Initiated into the first degree of masonry.

The Petition offered on the last stated night of meeting having in view to aid the funds of the Lodge was ordered to lay over until next stated meeting, Br. I. H. Griffith returned thanks to the Lodge Received instructions from W. M. & paid his initiation fee.

A Petition of Charity was read for the aid of the distressed Family of our late worthy Bro. the Rev^{d}

George Richards whereupon the Lodge granted the sum of fifty dollars.[1]

The Lodge granted twenty dollars to be placed in the hands of Brs. Allen, Baker & Nice for the relief of Mary Gamble the widow to our late Br. Capt. Gamble.

The Entered apprentice Lodge was closed & all who were not Past Masters, having withdrawn & Master Masons Lodge was opened & Br. Frederick passed the Chair by virtue of a dispensation from Rich[d] Tybout, Esq., R. W. G. M.

A M. Masters Lodge closed & an E Apprentice opened, the Brethren were remitted and the Lodge closed in Harmony at half-past 9 O'Clock.

Dues Collected $76.

April 11, 1814.—Stated Meeting. Present 18 members & 11 visitors.

Br Griffiths, Crafted

A Petition of Charity was read from our Brother Jacob Harman in sickness and distress when on motion it was agreed that B[rs]. Tice, O'Brien & Lafittee be a Committee to distribute the sum of twenty dollars to be drawn from the funds of the Lodge.

April 14, 1814.—Special Meeting, 3 Oclock p. m. Present 7 members & 4 visitors.

Br. Nelson Webster, E. P. R. by dispensation.

May 9, 1814.—Stated Meeting. Present 21 members.

[1] Rev. George Richards was one of the Grand Chaplains. For a full account of Bro. Richards, *vide* Volume I, pp. 298–299.

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1811—MASONIC HALL—1819

CHESTNUT STREET BETWEEN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH, NORTH SIDE, PHILADELPHIA.

DESTROYED BY FIRE, MARCH 9, 1819.

A Communication was read from the G. Lodge stating the amount of dues from No. 2 to the G. Lodge when on motion resolved that the Treasurer be empowered to pay off the amount as the money may come into his hands.

It was resolved that every member & visitor sitting down to supper on next stated night of meeting pay the sum of twenty-five cents extra.

Br Griffiths, Raised

June 13, 1814.—Stated Meeting. Present 22 members & 8 visitors.

Br. Lafitte on behalf of the Committee for the relief of Br. Harman reports that having called on the Treasurer for the twenty dollars as voted by the Lodge was informed that there was no money in his hands when the Committee raised from individual members the sum of Thirteen Dolls. & fifty cents & paid over to Br. Harman—when it was resolved that the Treasurer advance the amount voted to the Committee whenever they may be funds in his possession.

Brs Webster & Stevens, Tellers, reported the following Officers, Elected, Wm Ruff, W. M. John Sommer, S. W. James McKeage, J. W. A. Lafitte, Secty. Joseph Burden, Treasr.

It was resolved that an adjourned meeting be held on Tuesday next at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of Installing the newly-elected officers.

June 14, 1814.—Adjourned Meeting. Present 7 members & 1 visitor

Officers, Elected, duly installed

Appointment made. Br. Conner, S. D. Busman, J. D. F. Nice S. M. C. J. Nice J. M. C.

July 11, 1814.—Stated Meeting. Present 18 members & 13 visitors.

Visitors:

Chas. Mercier, N°. 3
Br. Martin Brown, No 344 Liverpool
" Pearson W. M., N°. 3
" Hilsheimer, P. M. No. 51
" Reid, N°. 345 Ireland
" Alphonso C. Ireland
" Bedlock
" Harris
" Samuel Maitland
" Obed. Foote, Aurora Lodge, N. Y.
" Friel St. Johns, No. 6 N. Y.
" P. Heyl, No. 139
Robt Smith Tatem, No. 126

Br Nelson Webster, Elected a member.

Wm Curry, Entered

The standing committee of Lodge N°. 2 to settle the Treasurer's accounts report that having examined the accounts of Br. Joseph Burden, Treasurer of Lodge N°. 2, they find them correct, and that there remains a balance of $37.52 due to Br. Burden—July 8th 1814.

August 8, 1814.—Stated Meeting. Present 20 members & 4 visitors.

Br. Busman, Resigned

Br Curry, Crafted

September 12, 1814.—Stated Meeting. Present 15 members & 4 visitors.

Br. Curry, Raised

It was moved by Br. I. Webster, seconded by Br. Burden, that a committee of five members be appointed to devise ways and means of raising a sufficient sum of money for the purpose of discharging our Dues to the Grand Lodge, whereupon the following members were appointed as the committee, to wit.: Brs. Burden, Shelmerdine, Sommer, McKeage and G. A. Baker, junr.

October 10, 1814.—Stated Meeting. Present 10 members.

Brs McKeage & Griffiths were appointed a committee to wait upon Br Alexn Ramsey to give him proper instructions to receive the second degree of Masonry.

Br. Burden on behalf of the committee appointed at our last meeting, for the purpose of devising ways and means of discharging our dues to the Grand Lodge, stated that they had not acted. It was resolved that the committee be continued.

Br. Burden offered a resolution for repealing that part of the 14th section of our By-Laws which relates to the salary that shall be given to the Secretary, and proposed that the following be inserted instead thereof, to wit: "The Secretary for the faithful performance of his duties shall receive one dollar on

each stated night of meeting, one dollar for every initiation, and be exempt from dues. Ordered to lie over for two stated meetings.

Brs McKeage & Webster were appointed Stewards, to prepare refreshments for next Stated Meeting.

November 14, 1814.—Stated Meeting. Present 8 members & 1 visitor.

It was particularly requested by the Lodge that the Secretary notify Br. Wm. Meguire & Br. John Douglass to attend our next stated meeting. It was also requested that each member receive information from the Secretary to attend the election for officers to be held on our next stated night.

The resolution to reduce the Secretary's salary having lain the time required by our By-Laws, was again brought forward by Br Burden, and adopted by the Lodge. Br. O'Brien moved that the following clause be added to it, viz.: "The Secretary shall also receive 50 cents for the admission of a new member," which was likewise approved of. The resolution therefore shall read as follows: "The Secretary for the faithful performance of his duties shall receive one dollar on each stated night of meeting, one dollar for every initiation, fifty cents for the admission of a new member, and be exempt from dues.

"The committee appointed to wait on Br Alexn Ramsey, reported that he was not prepared to come forward this evening, and continued."

December 12, 1814.—Stated Meeting. Present 25 members & 8 visitors.

"Br Ramsey examined in Open Lodge and found worthy to be advanced, and was then Crafted."

Brs Allen & Baker, Tellers, reported the following Officers, Elected, Br John Sommer, W. M. James McKeage, S. W. Robert Allen, J. W. Alex^{n} Lafitte Secty. Joseph Burden, Treas^{r}.

"Adopted that the Sect'y shall receive one Dollar for each Stated night of Meeting, one dollar for every Initiation, Fifty cents for the admission of a new member, and be exempt from dues."

Br C. Schneider, appointed Tyler.

"It being nearly time to close the Lodge, it was thought proper to defer the Installation of the Officers Elect untill to-morrow at 3 Oclock, p. m.

December 13, 1814.—Adjourned Meeting, 3 O'clock P. M. Present 8 members.

Officers duly installed

January 9, 1815.—Stated Meeting. Present 20 members & 11 visitors

The committee appointed to examine the Treasurer's account, Report, That they have examined the account of Br Jos Burden, Treasurer of Lodge No 2, for the last six months, and find them correct, and that the balance remaining in his hands, amounts to $14.10\frac{1}{2}$.

(Signed) G. A. Baker, P. M. Wm Ruff, W. M. John Sommer, S. W. Robt Allen, J. W. elect.

The W. M. was pleased to make the following appointments. Br. Conner, S. D. Brs Fredk and John Nice, M. C. Br Griffiths was appointed, J. D. Br John Douglass presented a petition to withdraw from this Lodge.

"Moved and seconded that those members who think proper to partake of refreshments shall pay twenty five cents extra each, where-upon $3.50 cts were collected and paid to the Treasurer."

"Dues collected and Lodge closed in harmony 15 minutes past 8 Oclock"

February 13, 1815.—Stated Meeting. Present 14 members & 4 visitors.

A petition for charity from M^rs^. Martha Ellis, widow of W^m^., formerly a member of this Lodge, was read, whereupon a committee of B^rs^ Griffiths and O'Connor were appointed, and ten dollars placed in their hands for her relief.

An application to withdraw was received from Br Robt Pullen.

Dues collected and paid Treasurer, $13

March 13, 1815.—Stated Meeting. Present 22 members & 4 visitors.

A circular petition for charity from B^r^ McCleary was read, in which he stated he was a cripple and unable to earn his livelihood, and that both he and his wife had been deprived of all they possessed by the cruelty of their Landlord, whereupon it was

moved & seconded that as this was an extraordinary case of distress, we ought, notwithstanding the low state of our funds, to appoint a committee, and place five dollars in their hands for the relief of the petitioner, which was unanimously agreed to.

The Committee appointed to devise ways and means of raising a sufficient sum of money to discharge our dues to the Grand Lodge reported, that after some unsuccessful endeavors to obtain a loan on the credit of the Lodge, they authorized Br Anthy. Lafitte to collect the outstanding dues, and left it to the Lodge to allow him a reasonable commission for his trouble:—whereupon it was moved, seconded and agreed to, that fifteen per cent. be allowed him on all the money he has collected or may hereafter collect for this Lodge.

April 10, 1815.—Stated Meeting. Present 17 members & 2 visitors.

Br. Bellings petition to withdraw was by his request allowed to lie over till next stated night.

Br. Lowth requested the Lodge would be pleased to remit five dollars from the amt. of his dues on his paying the balance as he had from the time he became a member of this Lodge entertained a belief, that all seafaring brethren were subject to half dues only. The Lodge granted Br. Lowth's request, but decided at the same time that every member is subject to the same dues agreeably to the 1st. section of our By-Laws.

Br Williamson, Resigned

May 8, 1815.—Stated Meeting. Present 12 members & 13 visitors.

A communication from the Grand Treasurer directed to the W. M. of Lodge N°. 2 was read by which it appears that the balance now owing by said Lodge to the Grand Lodge amounts to $250.65 cts.

Br John Goulder, Entered.

June 12, 1815.—Stated Meeting. Present 20 members & 9 visitors.

"By dispensation, Br Abm Kerns, a master mason and member of Lodge No 137 Bedford, was passed to the Chair"

"Br Wm Ruff, applied to be recommended to Royal Arch Chapter No 52, which was granted him."

Brs Baker & Webster, Tellers, reported the following Officers Elected. Br Jas McKeage, W. M. Jas Webster, S. W. Isaac H. Griffiths, J. W. Anthony Lafitte, Secty Jos Burden, Treas^{r}. Who were duly installed

The W. M. was pleased to make the following appointments, which was sanctioned by the Lodge, to wit: Br V. Conner, S. D. F. Nice, J. D. D. Weyman, M. C. Chas Schneider, Tyler.

July 10, 1815.—Stated Meeting. Present 9 members & 13 visitors.

B^{r}. Goulder was examined in open Lodge, and found worthy of being passed to the degree of a fellow-craft.

August 14, 1815.—Stated Meeting. Present 9 members.

"7 members were expelled this evening for non-payment of dues."

September 11, 1815.—Stated Meeting. Present 10 members & 7 visitors.

"Brs Baker Jr. Ruff, Goulder, Lafitte, and Weyman were appointed a committee to provide a Supper on our next stated night of Meeting, if it can be done with-out drawing upon the funds of the Lodge."

October 9, 1815.—Stated Meeting. Present 14 members & 18 visitors.

Br Enoch Carter, Entered

"The annual visitation was made by the following Grand Officers. Br Samuel F. Bradford, R. W. G. M. Br Bayse Newcomb, R. W. S. G. W. Br Joseph Barnes, R. W. J. G. W. Br G. A. Baker, Senr. R. W. G. Secty Br Rd Bache, R. W. G. Treasr. Br G. A. Baker Jr. Dep G. Secty Br Lambert Keatting, S. G. D. Br Josiah Randall, J. G. D. And Br Entriken, G. Pursuivant."

The R. W. Grand Master then deliverd an address to the Brethren, after which the officers of the Lodge resumed their stations, and the W. M. on behalf of the Lodge returned thanks to the R. W. G. M. and his officers for the honour conferred on the Lodge by this visitation, and the very appropriate and elegant address with which he had favored it.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with, and the Lodge closed in harmony at ½ past nine o'clock.

October 16, 1815.—Special Meeting, 3 O'clock P. M. Present 10 members & 7 visitors.

By dispensation Br James Sanders E. P. R.

Br McKeage, was recommended to Royal Arch Chapter No 52.

November 13, 1815.—Stated Meeting. Present 13 members & 10 visitors.

The sum of 5 Dollars was granted for Charity

Br Thos Loller, Entered

The petition of John Lochman for charity, after having lain over for two stated nights, was again read and five dollars were placed in the hands of Br^rs^. Burden, Lafitte & Griffith to be given to the petitioner if found worthy.

December 11, 1815.—Stated Meeting, 5 O'clock P. M. Present 12 members & 15 visitors.

The W. M. informed the Lodge that this stated meeting was convened one hour sooner than it was customary for the purpose of entering, passing & raising by Dispensation M^r^. Thomas Cameron.

Br Joseph Dudley, Entered

Br Ruff & Baker, Tellers, reported the following Officers Elected. Br James McKeage, Re-elected, W. M. Br Anth^y^ Lafitte, S. W. Br Griffiths, J. W. Br Goulder, Secty Br Burden, Treas^r^.

December 12, 1815.—Adjourned Meeting. Present 6 members & 2 visitors.

A Master Mason's Lodge was opened in anct. form at ½ past two o'clock. All who were not Past Masters having withdrawn, the W. M. Br. James McKeage was duly installed into office and received the cordial salutations of all the brethren present. The Brethren Master Masons were re-admitted and the Lodge proceeded to install the other Officers-Elect.

The following appointments were made and sanctioned, Viz Br Frederick Nice, S. D. Br Edward Coxe, J. D. Br Wm Curry, S. M. C. Br Luther Barnes, J. M. C.

January 8, 1816.—Stated Meeting. Present 18 members & 12 visitors.

The sum of 10 Dollars was granted for Charity

Br Edward Bell, Entered, & Passed

February 12, 1816.—Stated Meeting. Present 19 members & 22 visitors.

A letter was received and read from Mr. William Hamilton stating that he had charges against brother Peter George for unmasonic conduct whom he believed to be a member of this lodge & praying that a committee might be appointed to inquire into their nature, which was ordered to lie on the table. On motion Brs. Lafitte, Golden & Golder were appointed a committee to enquire whether Peter George is or is not a member of this Lodge.